

To be Executed.

On Friday next, the 27th inst., between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock the boy Bob will suffer the penalty of death on the gallows, the punishment imposed by law for the many heinous offences of which he has been found guilty.

Tucker's Cavalry.

Our town has been somewhat cultivated, during the past few days, by the appearance of Tucker's Squadron of Cavalry, who have been camping on the suburbs of Camden during their stay. They are a fine gentlemanly body of men, seems to be well disciplined and skilled in their drill, and is entitled to much credit for their courteous demeanor towards our citizens. The squadron is composed of two full companies, under the command Capt. J. H. TUCKER. We understand they are to comprise a part of Gen. HAMPTON'S Legion, and are to leave for Virginia in a few days, where we have no doubt they will prove as brave and useful on the field of battle, as their noble appearance indicates.

We desire to call the attention of the planters of Kershaw District to the stern realities of our condition. It is as certain as that the Summer is approaching, that during the coming season, probably before Spring has well set in, the government will measure the contents of every corn crib in the district, and reduce them to the narrowest subsistence for the armies, negroes, stock &c. The exigencies of the service will demand it, and none of us should complain, but before this is done, planters can ward off some of the suffering that will result, and at the same time discharge the highest duty. There is a great demand for corn among the poor, other than soldiers' families—let every planter now open his granaries and supply this demand to the extent of his capacity. It can now be done conveniently, and the poor even can pay as much as the government will allow. Whereas, if "corn is withheld" until the government has reduced us all to short rations, the poor will be suffering helplessly at our doors.

We are well aware that our planters have been liberal: that corn has been sold by them at half, aye, at a fifth of the prices prevalent in neighboring districts—that some have even supplied the needy until they have had to buy at higher prices to supply their wants—that many may say that they have none to spare—and that this is true, estimating a full allowance until "corn comes in," but the government will "size your pile" with a different eye. So let each of us determine that we will cheerfully give up to the government what it may need, that it shall not take away corn which we "have withheld" from the poor. Prompt action in this matter will prevent suffering, and save bitter and unavailing regrets.

The above remarks on this important matter are the suggestions of an intelligent and successful planter of our district, and is a subject which demands prompt action on the part of all those who may have a surplus of any of the various commodities calculated to sustain life. Delay may be ruin, not only to themselves, but cause incalculable distress in our midst.

The Five Hundred Dollar Notes.

The highest denomination authorized under the new issue law have been received at the Treasury, and numbered and signed to the amount of five or six millions. The notes, are on fine paper and the lithographing is very superior.

The left hand face of the note is embellished with the figures "500" at the top; a representation of the old style Confederate flag, and beneath the national seal and motto. On the right is the figures "500," and beneath a life like portrait of the late "Stonewall" Jackson.

An Influx into Columbia and Montgomery.

The Richmond *Whig* of Tuesday, says:—All the clerks, male and female, employed in the clipping, counting, signing, and otherwise manipulating Confederate Treasury notes, have been ordered to be ready to leave here next Thursday morning for Columbia, S. C. We understand that a considerable number of both sexes will resign rather than leave Richmond, and that the appointments to fill their places will not be made from Virginia, but from South Carolina, exclusively. The clerks in the Comptroller's and First and Second Auditor's offices have also been ordered to be in readiness to leave on Thursday for Montgomery, Ala.

A Brace of Dictators.

One dictator at a time might be thought to be enough for even a model Republic; but according to Reuter, an "Iron clad Dictator" has been successfully launched at New York, whilst there is also a shoddy clad Dictator at Washington.

London Punch.

The Yankee Army of the Potomac.

Notwithstanding the bluster of the Yankee journals about the extensive preparations for the capture of Richmond, there can be no doubt that the army under Grant, on the Rappahannock, is much weaker numerically than that which was overwhelmed under Hooker a year ago at Chancellorsville. Scouts report that the statement of heavy reinforcements to Grant are greatly exaggerated, and that the enemy's army, with all the reinforcements received up to this time, does not exceed 60,000. It is stated, however, that Grant is making preparations for an advance.

Culture of Vegetables.

There is nothing we shall want more during the coming season than an abundant supply of vegetables. The army will need them to preserve its men from scurvy. The people will need them to make up for the inordinate price of meat. It is the duty, as well as the interest, of everybody, to cultivate as large a quantity as possible. There is not a yard in any city or town which should not be made to contribute something towards the general store. Among other inducements, it may be mentioned that vegetables, with few exceptions, are exempted from the tithe and that they are not taxed beyond the income tax on the profits from their sales. A little attention and a little labor given to this end would do incalculable good.

The Movement on Richmond.

The New York Sun submits the following views of the coming campaign: It took Gen. Grant nearly six months to take Vicksburg with an army of one hundred thousand men, aided by a powerful fleet. Yet Vicksburg was only defended by thirty thousand men, and was in no respect so thoroughly fortified as Richmond, and its approaches upon the defence of which the rebels can concentrate a force of two hundred thousand soldiers. General Grant, it is understood, does not anticipate the reduction of the city by a sudden attack, but by a regular siege and close investment, which may possibly continue through the entire summer, but which is certain of ultimate success—These operations will necessarily involve some hard fighting, but will also demand the highest generalship.

Our Government is hurrying men to the front from all directions. The thousands of recruits have been so long idle in the receiving depots and forts of this State and city, have been ordered to the army, and the veteran regiments in the fortifications at Washington have been sent to the front, their places being supplied by the invalid corps. Our estimate of four hundred thousand men for the Virginia campaign is not excessive.

Forrest's Work at Fort Pillow.

The following is Gen. Forrest's official account of the capture of Fort Pillow:—*L. Polk, Lieutenant General:* I attacked Fort Pillow on the 12th inst., with a part of Bell's and McCulloch's brigades under Brigadier General J. R. Chalmers. After a short fight we drove the enemy, seven hundred strong, into the Fort, under cover of their gunboats, and demanded a surrender, which was denied by Major W. Booth, commanding the United States forces. I stormed the fort, and after a contest of thirty minutes, captured the entire garrison killing five hundred, and taking one hundred horses and a large amount of quartermaster's stores. The officers in the fort were all killed, including Major Booth. I sustained a loss of twenty killed and sixty wounded. Among the wounded is the gallant Lieut. Col. Wm. M. Reid, whilst leading the Fifth Mississippi. Over one hundred citizens, who had fled to the fort from conscription, ran into the river and were drowned. The Confederate flag now floats over the fort. A. B. FORREST, Maj. Gen.

Good News from the Southwest.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., April 23.—A dispatch from Gen. Wirt Adams, dated Yazoo City, April 22, says: "A section of artillery and a detachment of sharpshooters, under Col. Griffin, today, attacked and captured a gunboat near this place. She was lying close to the shore, and our men drove the enemy from their guns and finally from their boat. Col. Griffin removed her fine armament, consisting of eight 20 pounders, with a large quantity of most valuable stores, and then burned her to the water's edge. A number of the Yankee crew were killed, and the Captain and Pilot were taken prisoners. Our casualties were but trifling."

We have trustworthy advice that Gen. Taylor has captured, in Louisiana, 7000 prisoners, 400 wagons and 19 pieces of artillery. Banks is retreating on Natchez, General D. Taylor pursuing. Transports are coming out of Red River loaded with wounded. The capture of fourteen gunboats above Red River has been reported.

Two hundred and twelve prisoners, captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, have arrived here.

The Storming of Fort Pillow A Yankee Account.

A Yankee naval officer, named N. D. Whitmore, writes to the Memphis *Argus* a long account of the capture of Fort Pillow by Forrest. The following are the main points of his narrative:

The combined forces of Major Generals Forrest, Chalmers, McCulloch and Bell, numbering seven or eight thousand, made an assault on our fortifications at about 6, a. m., on the 12th. Our forces consisted of two hundred and fifty whites and three hundred and fifty blacks.

The United States steamer New Era, lying off the fort, shelled the rebels and drove them from their position, which they had gained on the South side of the fort. They again assaulted our works from the North side. Owing to the timber, it was impossible for the guns of the New Era to dislodge them, though continued shower of shell and shrapnel was rained down on them. The garrison was so small and the rebel force so overwhelming, that the enemy carried our works about 3 40 p. m., and the gallant few who were left alive, taken prisoners. The guns of the fort consisted of two 22-pounder howitzers, two 20-pounder rifled, two 10 pounder Parrotts—six pieces in all.

Major Booth and two Captains of Sixth U. S. Artillery (colored) were killed early in the fight, also two Lieutenants of the Sixth severely wounded. Capt. Bradford and Porter, Adjutant Seymour, and Lieut. Barr, of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry, were killed, and some others who could not be identified. Maj. Bradford, commanding the post, was taken prisoner, and reported by the rebels as having been paroled with the liberty of their camps, and violated it by escaping last night; but I was told that he was taken out and shot later in the evening. Capt. Young, provost Marshal, was slightly wounded and taken prisoner, and paroled with the liberty of their camps and allowed to see his wife. He says our forces behaved gallantly throughout the whole action. Our loss in killed exceeds two hundred. He also states that Gen. Forrest shot one of his own men for refusing quarter to our men.

Lieutenant Commander Thos. Patterson, commanding Naval Station at Memphis, sent the steamer Platta Valley, with U. S. steamer Silver Cloud in tow, with ammunition to Fort Pillow. When we arrived in sight of the fort the commissary and other public buildings, with some twelve stores of private property, were flames, and the rebels were seen moving about applying torches to barracks, stables and huts. We threw shells, &c., for thirty minutes at detached squads. A flag of truce appearing, we ceased firing and sent a boat ashore. It presently returned with a communication from Gen. Forrest, saying that a large number of wounded were suffering for want of proper care, and that he would allow us to bury our dead and remove our wounded under flag of truce, but that we could not remove anything from the battle field. Captain Ferguson knowing that our shells would explode among our wounded, causing greater loss of life, agreed to the proposal.

Major Anderson, aid to General Forrest, drew up the agreement, giving us possession of fortifications and landing till five p. m.—the flag of truce to end at that hour. The rebels were efficient and aided as much as possible our work.—The wounded who were able to walk, generally came down the bluff road, supported on either side by a rebel soldier.

He then appends a list of wounded sent to Cairo by the Platta Valley, and remarks: I know that, in storming a fort where such desperate resistance is offered as was here offered, that many must fall, but in this instance it looks to me more like indiscriminate butchery than honorable warfare. Now that the excitement is over, the thought of those charred bodies, together with the nausea, caused by the stench of roasting human flesh, and two hundred or more dead bodies, mangled, dying, pleading for quarters, with distorted faces, broken skulls, &c., I am sick and can write no more.

KNAPSACKS DISCARDED.—Knapsacks have fallen into general disuse and discredit in the Confederate armies, and in derision of them the soldiers call them "hand organs." When ever a company or regiment is seen marching with "knapsacks slung," the taunt is sure to follow: "I say, you've got your organs, where's your monkeys? You left them behind, expecting to find bigger monkeys down here," &c.

A blanket and oilcloth, twisted into the shape of a boa constrictor, and slung about the shoulder of the soldier, is the light equipment for heavy, rapid marching now.

A Muscatine (Iowa) paper states positively that Perley V. Vandigham, a nephew of the great Ohio martyr, is married to and lives with a negro in that town. So much for miscegenation.

The Rebels Quietly Occupying Western Kentucky.

The Cairo correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, referring to Forrest's occupation of Kentucky, says:

Beside conscripting whoever they choose, and gathering all the serviceable mules and horses, as well as the goods in the stores of the towns; they are having a series of balls and frolics in settlements, villages and towns. A gay set of dashing fellows are these Confederate soldiers, they have a plenty of presents to make to their wives and sweethearts, and they feel recompensed for many toils and their long journeys. All the Union have left and crowded into Columbus and Cairo, reporting that the whole country is filled with rebels, and that they talk as if they meant to stay. To show how disloyal this part of Kentucky is, I state that the rebel wounded left at Paducah, being in care of our surgeons, received daily as many as a hundred visitors from the people of Paducah. C. T. Chace, Agent of the Sanitary Commission who went up with stores for the wounded, hearing this, ordered that they be cared for by their rebel friends.

On Saturday, during the battle, a grand dinner was prepared for the rebel officers, to the number of forty, in the Central House, and they were enjoying a fine time, but Captain Smith, of the Poesta, fired a shell through the dining room, which put an end to the dinner. These things are going on within distances of from ten to thirty miles of Cairo; and so fearless have they become, that several have crossed the river in skiffs, and have been in town attending the theatre, and taking a general survey of things.

Forrest has ordered his men to behave as well as possible, and in particular not to fire upon river steamers. This is supposed to be for the purpose of quieting our military, that they may retain possession of Western Kentucky. It is a very desirable place for them to remain, particularly as absence of trade restrictions has permitted the country to be filled with all manner of supplies.

If I understand matters rightly, Government has not been idle, and large bodies of troops are moving from two points for the purpose not only of clearing the country, but of capturing the whole force of the rebels. The intention is to do up the business with Forrest and his sympathizers this time, so that it will not have to be done again. More than this, a large force, not less than 30,000 men, will be required to keep back Morgan and other leaders who are getting ready to move through Kentucky, and if opportunity offers, to cross into Illinois, Cairo will be the base of defence.

Latest United States News.

RICHMOND, April 24.—We have Northern dates of the 21st inst.:

Letters in the Chicago *Evening Journal*, dated Cairo, April 10th, say that the Federal cavalry met with a serious reverse at Pleasant Hill, De Soto Parish, with a loss of over two thousand men, killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Ransom, commanding, is among the wounded.

Lincoln, in a speech at the Sanitary Fair in Baltimore, referred to the massacre at Fort Pillow, and said, if it was confirmed, he would take retaliatory steps.

Gen. Burnside has nearly completed the reorganization of the troops under his command. They are understood to be in fine condition, and are expected to render important service soon.

The sale of the gold certificates is stopped by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Committee of Finance, and Ways and Means, have agreed upon certain features of the gold bill. The Senate Committee, though Mr. Sherman, reported an amendment to the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman declaring it unlawful to make a contract for the purchase, sale, loan or delivery of gold or bullion or foreign exchange at any time subsequent to making such contracts, or for the payment of any fixed or contingent sum, in fault of the delivery of the gold or bullion, or any other terms than immediate actual delivery, at a price agreed upon. The seller of the gold must be in actual possession of it, and make bonafide sale and delivery. All contracts in violation of this act shall be void and a violation subjects the offender to a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for three months to one year.

New Orleans papers of the 16th state that Banks' headquarters are at Natchitoches. The rebels are burning all the cotton on the Red river and Ouachita.

Guerillas along the Mississippi river declare they will not allow Northerners to work the abandoned plantations. They recently made a raid on a plantation in Texas, La., capturing a large number of negroes and mules, and killing Mr. Rollinson, after making him dig his own grave.

A darkey's instruction for putting on a coat were: "Fuss de right arm, den de left, and den gib one general convulsion."

General Grant a Pork and Beans Man.

They tell us that General Grant is a genuine pork and beans man—a regular Saturday night New England man. It is said he does not fancy the luxurious style of living prevalent in the Army of the Potomac. He says he can maintain his physical integrity on pork and beans, as soldiers do out West, and believes it should be done here. Caterers to the delicate palates of our officers in spasms at the report that the Lieutenant General is about to banish their wares from the lines.—*Schenectady (New York) Star.*

A Most Excellent Measure.

A member of the Confederate States Congress from Tennessee has now in his pocket the draft of a bill which he proposes to introduce at the earliest possible moment of the next session, which, if adopted, will cut speculation off at the knees, and inflict deserved punishment upon the sharks who have been preying upon the wants and necessities of the people. The bill provides that every one shall be compelled, under oath, to report the amount of the sales and the per cent. profit he has made, and that all profit beyond what is just and reasonable shall be regarded as a tax collected for the Government, and paid over to the Government. Those who raised their prices upon the passage of the currency bill to cover the depreciation of the money, and continued the same prices after the one third was deducted, are particularly provided for. Such a law is badly needed, and we believe would tend to a greater extent to reduce the present exorbitant prices than anything that could be devised.—*Marionetta Rebel.*

The Expedition Fitting Out at Annapolis, Md.

A gentleman who left Maryland about ten days ago, brings us some interesting information from that quarter. He recently visited the camp of Gen. Burnside at Annapolis, where he counted 4,200 tents, and learned that the forces amounted to about 30,000 men, nearly half of whom were negroes. The transports to convey them to their proposed destination had not arrived, but were expected every day. Meanwhile, the organization of the expedition was progressing with great industry. The opinion prevailing in Annapolis, Baltimore and Washington indicated the James River as a basis of operations for this formidable diversion. Burnside is to land a short distance below Drury's Bluff, which he is to take by assault, whilst Monro advances on Petersburg. Troops have been pouring through Baltimore for the past two months. The regiments are spoken of as full, though of indifferent material.

The Yankees, so far as our informant had opportunities of acquainting himself with their private views, universally agreed that the present was the last campaign in Virginia. If Grant should suffer a defeat, "the game was up." Our friends in Maryland are more hopeful of Confederate victory than they had ever been before, and confidently expect soon to see the glitter of Southern bayonets over the border.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Impressment of Milch Cows.

Articles VIII of the General Orders of Adjutant General Cooper, published 25th March, 1864, says: "No impressment under this or any other order shall be made of milch cows, or of the breeding stock of any farm or plantation." And yet, in violation of this most peremptory order, many milch cows have been impressed by men professing to act under orders. It will be well for farmers to demand an exhibition of the authority upon which Gen. Cooper's order is violated.

A Strange Freak of A Father.

Several years ago a husband and wife quarreled and separated. In order that his son then an infant of three months old, might be recognized, should he grow up, the father cut off both his thumbs. The son grew to manhood, and enlisted in the 6th Connecticut Volunteers. He was on guard at Hilton Head, S. C., one day, when the father recognized him by the marks he had so tenderly (?) placed upon him, and revealed his paternity. The story is vouched for by a northern paper.

Important News from Europe.

RICHMOND, April 23.—The Peers have delivered a judgment adverse to the Crown in the *Alexandra* case, and dismissed the appeal from the judgment of the courts.

A Roland for an Oliver

DALTON, April 23.—The enemy's cavalry captured twenty-four of our cavalry near Spring Place, and killed the Lieutenant in command, yesterday. Wheeler, hearing of it, ordered Col. Ross to make a dash on their pickets in front of Tunnel Hill at daylight this morning, which resulted in the capture of twenty-one men and thirty horses, and the killing of fifteen men.—The enemy are reported quite active at Cleveland.

An Item from Petersburg.

Petersburg, April 24.—A flag of truce boat from Beast Butler communicated with the French steamer at City Point today. It tarried, however, but ten minutes, and brought no prisoners. A French courier came immediately to Petersburg and hastened to Richmond. Some curiosity exists here as to the cause of these movements.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says that a little treat given by one of his friends, consisting of nine drinks of French Brandy, six scoops of oysters and two Florida cigars, cost him the small sum of one hundred and eighty nine dollars.

The depreciated condition of our currency, must not be charged with more than its legitimate responsibility, and when it is not, it will be found upon candid investigation, that there is a cause operating upon prices far more potent and much more damaging than the alleged worthlessness of our circulating medium, and that is the unholty desire for gain, which has taken possession of the hearts, and blunted the patriotism of so many of our people. Every man who has anything to sell, seems to strive for the very last cent, that can possibly be obtained for it. Bad examples are infectious and always grow more rank than good ones. What was in the first days revolution but the sin of a few unprincipled speculators who are determined to accumulate fortunes, at the expense of their country's distresses has now become the sin of the nation. Few, probably, properly estimate the damage they are doing, or the injury they are inflicting upon the cause of independence. They extort the highest possible prices, and pocket the money, without a thought that they are stabbing their country at its most vital point.

If this war is to be protracted for any considerable length of time, or work out to a successful issue, the habits and practices of producers and dealers, in this respect, must undergo a very important and material change. Public patience among non-producers and the army, is gradually giving way, and a disgust but illly now concealed, is rapidly developing itself, tending directly to the creation of a feeling of indifference as to the result, and an unwillingness to make sacrifices of life, and blood, and treasure, for a set of sharks, who are paralyzing the energies of the nation, speculating upon the necessities of the people, and forgetful of their own responsibilities, and careless of the inquiry of their conduct, do not hesitate to fatten upon the distresses of their fellow men, and the ruin of their country.

The man who charges one cent more than a reasonable profit for any article which he produces or has for sale: is a worse foe to the Confederacy, than the Yankee soldier who carries a musket for the purposes of overthrowing our liberties, and such a man is aiding Abraham Lincoln more efficiently to the accomplishment of his purposes, than any soldier in his ranks.—*Rebel.*

NAIHS! NAIHS! NAIHS!!!

40 REGS & 10 NAILS, AT S. H. & J. H. OPPENHEIM, April 27 2 Next door to M. Baum & Bro.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!!!

800 LBS. SCOTCH SNUFF, 100 LBS. MACDOY SNUFF, S. H. & J. H. OPPENHEIM, April 29 2 Next to M. Baum & Bro.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

Extract Logwood,
Sup. Carb. Soda,
Spanish Brown,
E. I. Caster Oil,
Spt. Campher

For sale by
April 27 3 W. McKAIN.

HEADQUARTERS.

CONSCRIPT DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, April 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.

1. PERSONS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 and 18 and between 45 and 50 years, who failed to report to the Enrolling Officers of their respective Districts on or before the first of May next, and will be enrolled without prejudice because of such default, on rendering a satisfactory excuse therefor.
2. Those who fail to report within the time herein extended, will be enrolled as conscripts and assigned to service with those between the ages of 18 and 45; unless they shall render a satisfactory excuse for such default, to be judged by the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond.
C. D. MELTON,
Major, Commandant of Conscripts.
The Tri-weekly Courier and Mercury four times all other papers in the State copy once.
April 27